DOE/NV becomes NNSA/NV

In October 1999, Congress established within the U.S. Department of Energy the semi- autonomous National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA). The organization became a functional organization on March 1, 2000.

In the following year, **General John A. Gordon**, administrator, NNSA, focused on identifying key organizational issues, and working to establish a long-term budget for the organization, and instilling a sense of pride in the work done by the Administration's employees. On March 14, Gordon, announced to all employees the design of the organizational structure that will be known as NNSA.

In a memorandum addressed to all NNSA federal, contract, and laboratory employees, **Stephen Matts**, NNSA's executive staff director, directed all NNSA offices, sites and laboratories to use the name in their correspondence, media releases, and on any printed material.

When referring to or corresponding with organizations formerly known as the U.S. Department of Energy, Nevada Operations Office, the new reference should be the National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV). The new NNSA logo has been approved for immediate use on all media, with the exception of letterhead.

As an organization, NNSA was chartered with six mission requirements.

1) To enhance, United States national security through the military application of nuclear energy.

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WSI awarded for outstanding safety and health programs

by La Tomya Glass

In March, Wackenhut Services, Inc,. Nevada Operations (WSI) received the prestigious STAR award. In a ceremony recognizing the achievement, WSI was presented with a certificate of accomplishment and a STAR flag.

photo by Mary Scodwell

***Ken Powers**, NV's deputy manager poses with WSI representatives **Karilyn Espinosa, Earl Hall, John Poulos, Guy Andenoro, Richard Shook, Bart Roberts** and **John Simon**.*

The STAR award is one of the highest awards given by U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) to companies in recognition of their Voluntary Protection Program (VPP). WSI is the first company in the state of Nevada to be awarded

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A PUBLICATION FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE NNSA/NV FAMILY
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2) To maintain and enhance the safety, reliability, and performance of the United States nuclear weapons stockpile, including the ability to design, produce, and test, in order to meet national security requirements.
3) To provide the United States Navy with safe, militarily effective nuclear propulsion plants and to ensure the safe and reliable operation of those plants.
4) To promote international nuclear safety and non-proliferation.
5) To reduce global danger from weapons of mass destruction.
6) To support United States leadership in science and technology.

If you have questions about the new name change or logo use, contact **Irma Ginyard, NNSA/NV (702-295-3211)**.

WSI awarded for outstanding safety and health programs

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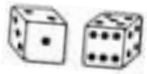
STAR status in the VPP. Wackenhut was recognized as outstanding protectors of employee safety and health from occupational hazards. VPP encourages and recognizes the achievement of excellence in both the technical and managerial protection of employees with five program elements: Management Leadership, Employee Involvement, Worksite Analysis, Hazard Prevention & Control, and Safety and Health Training.

Since 1965, WSI has served as the Protection Force Services contractor for NV and the Nevada Test Site.

Agencies roll "Loaded Dice"



by Nancy Tufano

In early February, an exercise was held that allowed a large contingency of federal and local agencies to participate in weapons of mass destruction and improvised explosive devices training. The exercise, known as "Loaded Dice III," occurred February 5 through 9 at the EOD Range, Nellis housing area, and selected areas around Las Vegas.

photo by Steve Carragher

Participants in the Loaded Dice III exercise mobilize outside a Las Vegas home where a bomb is suspected to be hidden.

Loaded Dice III was a tightly-focused technical response Weapons of Mass Destruction exercise that combined NNSA/NV's capabilities with other agencies from southern Nevada to practice technical response planning and coordination. The pre-exercise training was conducted by Bechtel Nevada at the Remote Sensing Laboratory throughout the month of January, concluding in the test of the multiagency unit's ability to detect, locate, and access radiation dispersion devices and large vehicle bombs. The exercise was designed to provide a realistic scenario, an unidentified house containing a bomb, to allow the agencies the opportunity to search for and discover the device; gain access to the premises and assess the situation; perform diagnostics; render safe all hazards; search for any secondary devices; and control the crime scene and surrounding areas.

This exercise was the third in a series of similar training that began two years ago with Loaded Dice I, a combined effort between the Las Vegas Fire Department Bomb Squad and the Nellis EOD Flight. Loaded Dice II, conducted in August 1999, expanded to include participation from additional personnel representing federal, state, local, and joint service EOD and law enforcement agencies. Because the Loaded Dice training series has enjoyed a high level of success, funding has continually increased and all agencies have committed to participate in Loaded Dice IV, scheduled for 2002.

Representatives attending the exercise included members of the Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration's Search and Response Team; 99th Civil Engineer Squadron Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Flight; Las Vegas Fire Rescue Bomb Squad; Bureaus of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department K-9 Division; and other agencies.

NTS ISM Day III

by Linda Middaugh

The Nevada Test Site (NTS) Integrated Safety Management (ISM) Day III will take place Tuesday, May 15, 2001. Opening ceremonies begin at 7:30 a.m. in the Mercury cafeteria followed by a full day of exhibits, demonstrations, training classes and contests. There are over 100 exhibits featuring vendors, unions, labs and workforce enhancement. Closing ceremonies begin at 4:00 p.m. when prize drawings, awards and trophies will be handed out.

Bechtel Nevada's ISM objective is: "Do Work Safely. We can and must accomplish our missions and we can and must do it safely." Integrated Safety Management (ISM) combines all the elements of environment, safety and health (ES&H) into one ES&H system focused on accomplishing work safely, rather than ES&H requirements and programs for their own sake. ISM is part of all Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administrations contracts.

Lunch will be served at the Mercury cafeteria from 10:30 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. with a choice of three entrees (BBQ pork, chicken strips, or beef and macaroni), vegetable, potato, soup or salad, dessert and drink. The cost is $3.00 (bracelets will not be sold this year).

The following activities are planned for the day:

Training:
Hearing Conservation
Scaffolding
Aerial Work Platform
Respirators

Demonstrations:
Firearms
Badger (armored vehicle)
MIRV (Mobile Intruder Reconnaissance Vehicle)
Canine Unit

Demonstrations & Contests:
Classic cars and trucks (Nevada Test Site Employees only)
Rigging and Lifting
Truck Rodeo (CDL License Operators only)
Backhoe Rodeo
BSAFE Bingo
Chili Cook-off
Salsa

Check out the special features page on the BN Home Page (http://bnhome/special/default.htm) for additional information. Click on the link for information on the different demonstrations and contests.

BN sets safety record

Bechtel Nevada employees successfully achieved a major safety milestone. On March 7, Bechtel Nevada achieved 1,026,917 hours worked without a lost time injury.

"Employees are continuing to make safety an integral part of work planning and execution. It shows in the numbers, but more importantly it shows in the attention that is focused on personal safety and the safety of coworkers," commented **Steve Liedle**, Bechtel Nevada's president and general manager.

"By incorporating Integrated Safety Management principles and using the Performance-Based Safety Program in our daily activities, we have laid the foundation for our continued success in preventing accidents," Liedle added.

Lessons Learned

When is a lesson learned?

by Dawn Starrett

A lesson is learned when the information from an incident is incorporated into planning documents so that the same incident does not recur. Utilization of lessons learned is primarily through involvement of line management and in planning documents.

Two specific sites did not take full advantage of feedback by including it into planning documents and process activities. On August 22, 2000, an accident occurred at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant and a worker received severe chemical burns. Upon review of the incident, it was determined that lessons learned from previous incidents and other chemical accidents within the U.S. Department of Energy, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) were not learned.

A second incident occurred in October 2000 at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. They failed to carry out recommendations made after a similar leak at Brookhaven and ignored monitoring data showing rising tritium concentration in groundwater and discharge pipes downhill from the reactor. In both cases, similar events had previously been posted on the NNSA Lessons Learned List Server and disseminated; however, appropriate action was not taken. The NNSA Lessons Learned Searchable Database was not reviewed for previous lessons learned during work planning activities. They failed to carry out recommendations made in the lessons learned and had a similar incident occur.

If you have lessons learned to share or if you have benefitted from using a lessons learned that was shared with you, contact **Dawn Starrett,** site lessons learned coordinator **(702-295-4297)**.

News Briefs

Nevada Legislature open house and briefings

by Kevin Rohrer

Developing partnerships in science and technology projects at the Nevada Test Site was the key focal point of an open house and briefing to the Nevada Legislature on March 13, 2001, in Carson City.

A working relationship theme was carried throughout the evening's activities. During an overview presentation by **Kathy Carlson**, NNSA/NV's manager, current technology-based stockpile stewardship projects and facilities were described . She also discussed emergency response capabilities and environmental management work conducted at the site. Carlson elaborated that the future of the NTS is science and technology.

Jane Nichols, chancellor, UCCSN, emphasized during her remarks that great universities are not built on state dollars alone, they are built on partnerships. She went on to describe how the existing partnership with NNSA has created top-rated research facilities at Desert Research Institute and she wanted to apply this to other university programs.

Tim Carlson, president, NTSDC, stressed that he is proud to be involved in the partnership. He described how his efforts to reach out to the local business community including Bechtel Nevada have led to many exciting opportunities for the NTS such as the Wind Farm and Kistler Aerospace. Carlson further explained how the NTSDC was working with local governments such as Nye County to obtain economic development grants.

"This was a great success," commented **Kathy Carlson**. "It is important for our local leaders to understand the working relationships that exist between federal, private and the local university system," she added. In her closing remarks, Kathy Carlson thanked participants and invited members of the legislature to tour the NTS.

During the open house, posters and exhibits describing the work among the partners were set up throughout the room. Several posters from the university system described how research grants and funding from NNSA were being applied to collaborate on stockpile stewardship research, applied environmental sciences, and alternate energy research. The NTSDC exhibit showcased new work they are working on bringing to the Nevada Test Site (NTS). Nevada Test Site displays featured historical and current mission activities.

The event was jointly hosted by the National Nuclear Security Administration's Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV), Nevada Test Site Development Corporation (NTSDC), the University and Community College System of Nevada (UCCSN), and Bechtel Nevada.

Everything you ever wanted to know about facilities/infrastructure

by Nancy Tufano

Ever wonder what happened to that maintenance request you submitted weeks ago? What about what you should do in a work-related emergency situation? If you're curious to find out the answers to these, a new website, the *Facility/Infrastructure Owner's Manual (FIOM)*, is now available and allows users to obtain detailed information about facilities located in North Las Vegas and at the Nevada Test Site.

This new Bechtel Nevada Intranet resource tool accesses information about operations and activities at facilities for use by National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV), the national labs, Bechtel Nevada (BN) employees, and contractors through instant access to data such as space management, electrical power usage, process equipment, hazardous substance inventory, design drawings, and much more.

In developing the application, two goals were paramount, consisting first of fast access to data (load information in three to five seconds) and second the application must be intuitive to the user (i.e., "point and click," requiring no training). The results, the *FIOM*, can be accessed at http://bnapp3/fiom/default.htm or by clicking the *FIOM* button on the BN Home Page.
This comprehensive website, which took several years to develop , was created by BN employees, **Dick Schlueter** and **Ted Mendenhall**, in response to a contractual requirement to maintain as- built drawing configuration of facilities and the need to provide facility owners access to pertinent facility information to operate their facilities safely and effectively.

"The *FIOM* supports the NNSA/NV's Facility Representative program by providing a centralized and effective method for acquiring information on a particular facility. This database is a major step towards an integrated configuration management process the facility representatives can employ in their oversight roles," stated **Peter Munding**, NNSA/NV facility representative.

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Everything you ever wanted to know about facilities/infrastructure

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The database provides a wealth of information on all facilities in North Las Vegas and at the Nevada Test Site, where users can learn about:

- proposed modifications or changes to a facility.
- power usage for a building.
- equipment associated with a particular building.
- the square footage a particular organization occupies within a facility.
- current information on open maintenance requests.
- any hazards associated with facility operation, including hazardous substances.
- incident, and occurrence reports.
- execution planning documents.
- emergency response, egress and fire protection plans and emergency response procedures.

"People can evaluate resources of the Nevada Test Site and the North Las Vegas complex by conducting a virtual tour to assess whether the building meets their needs. It is an electronic exchange of information that is user-friendly and accessible," states **Dick Schlueter**.

In addition, the *FIOM* provides drawings of the facility showing the floor plan, plumbing, electrical diagrams, and photos of each facility. Each facility owner has the capability to access, update, and validate the information pertaining to their facility by transmitting the updates to the database owners

"Accurate and up-to-date information is very important in performing our work to meet NNSA/NV needs," stated **Steve Liedle**, BN general manager.

If you cannot find the facility information you seek within this database, contact **Dick Schlueter (702-295-2182)** or **Ted Mendenhall** at **(702-295-2434)**.

Serving the community well

by Nancy Harkess

They say you don't have to keep doing the same thing the same way just because you have always done it that way. The Nevada Operations Office environmental restoration office proved that say to be true. That proof is a new water system provided to the residents of Lamar County, Mississippi.

The Salmon Site salt formations (previously known as the Tatum Salt Dome), in Lamar County, was the location of two nuclear tests conducted in 1964 and 1966. The objective of these tests was to determine if underground detonations of nuclear devices could be detected. Since that time, the Nevada Operations Office (NV) has monitored the area annually for the presence of contamination caused by these experiments. Environmental testing on samples of the area's water, soil and vegetation, taken over the period of more than 20 years since the Salmon Site was closed, has shown no evidence that any radioactivity has entered the food or drinking water supplies of area residents.

photo by LaTomya Glass

Officials from the Nevada Operations Office; the state of Mississippi; and Lamar County take part in the groundbreaking for a new water system in Lamar County, Mississippi, near the Salmon nuclear test site.

"Although, we do not believe there is a risk, we recognize that there is a public perception of danger from potential contamination," said **Pete Sanders**, NV's Salmon Site project manager. "When we realized it actually would save taxpayer dollars in the long run — as it costs less to provide a new water system than it would to continue to monitor private wells in the area for decades — we agreed to Lamar County's request for a new water system."

On January 27, NV and Lamar County officials met at the Chancery Courthouse in Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to sign documents of understanding providing $1.9 million for a community

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Serving the community well

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water system that will serve more than 140 homes in the Salmon Site area.

"Almost 40 years ago, this country was faced with the very real possibility of nuclear war. People were building bomb shelters in their backyards, school children were being trained to hide under their desks in the event of a nuclear attack," said **Runore Wycoff**, NV's environmental restoration division director to those who attended the groundbreaking. "It was a scary world, but the people of Mississippi - the people of Lamar County - did not let fear get in the way of their helping fight that cold war. Through your efforts, we were able to conduct tests here that were important to our nation's security. We know that, as a result of those tests, the ground beneath the Salmon Site is contaminated. Although scientists believe and tell us there is no risk, we understand public concern. It is because of the perceived potential environmental risk — even though it is a remote threat — that we are here today."

Other speakers at the event included **Wayne Hale**, Lamar County supervisor; **Jerry Martin**, a District Representative for Congressman Gene Taylor; and a representative of Congressman Thad Cochran. The officials addressed a small crowd which included members of the public and the local NBC affiliate.

"What we have here is a good-will gesture toward the community," said former Lamar County Supervisor **Bill Bishop**. "Seeing this all come together is the proudest accomplishment of my career." Bishop, along with **Jerry Martin**, played a key role in working with NV to make the project a reality.

Providing the alternative community water system for Salmon Site area residents was the culmination of more than two years of studies and negotiations. Lamar County received $100,000 from NV in 1997. The funds were to enable the county to conduct a feasibility study as well as design the water project, originally planned to accommodate about 80 homes. It was determined that the installation of a new system would prove more cost effective in the long run. NV awarded the county a grant of $1.9 million dollars for a new water system. The groundbreaking marked the beginning of approximately nine months of construction.

National EMS week

by Daniel Moore

Twenty-seven years ago, President Gerald Ford signed the official proclamation establishing Emergency Medical Services (EMS) week. The week is a time to recognize the hard work and dedication of the 750,000 EMS professionals in the United States. This year, EMS week is May 13-19, with the theme "Caring for the Community."

U.S. Department of Energy photo

Emergency Medical Service personnel respond during an exercise at the Nevada Test Site.

Currently, there are 20 paramedics and 36 firefighter/Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) providing 24-hour emergency medical service from three stations. The NTS Fire Protection and Emergency Medical Services (FP&EMS) Section also provides mutual aid support to the communities surrounding the NTS.

"The NTS family should know that emergency professionals are there for them, even before they arrive on-site," stated Deputy Chief **John Gamby**. "We provide emergency response on U.S. 95 between Indian Springs and Highway 160, as well as coordinating with other departments during larger response efforts," he added.

The training to become a firefighter/EMT or paramedic is very intensive and requires that the professionals continually take courses to stay up-to-date on the latest medical techniques and equipment. The next time you see a paramedic or firefighter/EMT take the time to let them know that you appreciate their hard work and dedication in providing emergency support in our community.

"Our paramedics and firefighter/EMTs are second to none," proudly boasts Fire Chief **Chuck Fauerbach**. "I am extremely proud of their devotion to duty and ability to get the job done under the most stressful of situations," he stated.

Plan to stop by the Emergency Services Department FP&EMS display at the NTS Integrated Safety Management Day III celebration and pick up a fire and EMS souvenir.

Beyond the call

Sharing secrets to success

The National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV) and Bechtel Nevada participated in Clark County School District's annual Career Day on March 23. Graduating seniors from participating high schools in the Clark County School District spend a day with sponsoring businesses in programs designed to allow them to experience "real world" work situations.

Jim Delong, NNSA/NV, helped mentor eight Clark County high school students. Students were given a tour of the Nevada Operations Office complex and had the opportunity to discuss careers in science, computer science, mathematics, and engineering with NNSA employees.

Nine students, participating in Bechtel Nevada's program, were met by **Tamiko Brown** and **Cheryl Oar** at the Career Day breakfast. Welcoming remarks were made by **Paul Tomiczek,** assistant general manager, environmental management before the students were paired with their mentors. **Karen Flurer**, Information Systems; **Ed Laner**, Engineering; and **Don Van Etten**, Environmental Management provided two-hour briefings about the various programs and projects within their departments.

Employees from Bechtel Nevada's Remote Sensing Laboratory-Andrews participated in Career Day activities at William Beanes Elementary School in Suitland, MD. **Kevin Borders, Don Farmer**, and **Craig Marianno** presented demonstrations with liquid nitrogen and students heard about the Andrews Air Force Base flight operations.

The Career Day Program began in 1970 to motivate and encourage high school seniors to consider higher education and training beyond high school in order to meet their career goals. Students apply to participate in Career Day through a formal process and have met with their guidance counselors and discussed future dreams, hopes, and aspirations. Students indicate their choice of careers and are then matched with businesses who can broaden their horizons by exposing them to related careers or ones they may not have considered.

Assisting future scientists

Several National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV) and Bechtel Nevada employees supported the 2001 Southern Nevada Science and Engineering Fair, sponsored by the University of Nevada Las Vegas's (UNLV) College of Sciences and Engineering, by serving as judges. NNSA/NV employees **Bill Bunn, Steve Leedom, Vickie Parker**, and **Bruce Stolte** assisted with the Science Fair by judging the participating school's entries. Bechtel Nevada employees **Ron Norton, Steve Okosisi**, and **Piotr Wasiolek** judged the high school science and engineering projects.

The final rounds of judging of high school projects were held March 21 through 23 in UNLV's Robert L. Bigelow Physics building atrium. The first place winners within each category are eligible to compete in the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair on May 6 through 12 in San Jose, CA.

Career Fair

Ronnie Alderson, Gary Bronson, Mike Childers, Kevin Thornton, and **Kirsten Miller** represented National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Operations Office during several high school career fairs in southern Nevada.

In the May issue of SiteLines...

Bechtel Nevada honored with Excellence in Education award

Montes elected leader of HIP

Xf-90...what is it?

50 Years at the NTS

This article is part of a continuing series of historical articles that focuses on the events, places, and people associated with the 50th anniversary of the Nevada Test Site.

American homes built for atomic destruction

by Derek Scammell

Annie, a 16-kiloton atmospheric nuclear test was conducted for the Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) on March 17, 1953. The test was given the unofficial name of *Shamrock* by members of the media, who witnessed the detonation on St. Patrick's Day. The test was also named *Operation Doorstep* by some of the 600 Civil defense observers who witnessed the explosion, a name that was later used in a FCDA report on the test.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

These two houses were exposed to the effects of the Annie atmospheric test in 1953.

The test had three main objectives. First, to determine what would happen to a typical American home exposed to an atomic blast. Second, to study the protection provided by the use of eight different outdoor underground home-type shelters, and third to determine the amount of protection afforded to passengers in cars and the effect a nuclear blast would have on the operation of these vehicles.

To meet the test's objectives, two colonial two-story homes were erected in Area 3 of the Nevada Test Site and placed 3,500 and 7,500 feet from a 300 foot tower that held a 16 kiloton device. Passenger cars (1936 to 1953 models) were donated through the Automobile Manufactures' Association — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and American Motors. In addition, three U.S. Post Office vehicles were used. Gas and oil for the cars was donated by Standard Oil Company. Mannequins were donated by L.A. Darling Co, Bronson, Michigan and clothing for the mannequins was obtained from J.C. Penney Co.

Because of limited funds, the houses were furnished mostly with government furniture; the non- government furniture came from North American Van Lines. The houses contained no utilities such as electrical wiring, plumbing, heating, or gas piping. The interiors were plastered but not painted and the wood trim, doors, and floors were left unfinished.

To help in the prevention of fire, both houses were given white exterior finishes, and windows facing the explosion were equipped with aluminum Venetian blinds. This was done to help reflect as much of the thermal energy generated from the explosion. Each basement included one lean-to type shelter and one corner room shelter. The building materials used to erect the shelters cost $40 and $95 each.

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U.S. Department of Energy photo

A brick house, located 8,000 feet from ground zero, is ready for experimentation during Apple 2.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

50 Years at the NTS

continued from page 8

The house 3,500 feet from the blast was 90 to 95 percent destroyed. Its destruction was recorded by an automatic camera the results of which have since been widely publicized on film in a set of eight photos that captured the implosion of the house (see photo, page 8). The house at 7,500 feet was badly damaged. Both houses were later demolished and the site cleaned up.

In addition to the two houses, eight underground shelters were tested at various distances from the houses to determine resistance to blast pressures and the amount of protection a shelter would provide from radiation exposure.

Two single shelters were located 1,250 and 1,450 feet from the blast. Five shelters were located 1,800 feet from the tower, and the last shelter was positioned at 3,500 feet from the detonation. Mannequins were placed inside all of the shelters.

On May 5, 1955, a more elaborate Civil Defense effects test named *Apple 2* was conducted in Area 1. A 29-kiloton nuclear device was placed on top of a 500-foot tower for this particular test.

The Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) completed 40 separate projects designed to evaluate the effects of the nuclear detonations on civilian communities and to test the emergency response capabilities of Civil Defense organizations.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

A surviving two-story wooden home as it appears today at the Nevada Test Site.

The FCDA constructed a typical American community complete with two double-story and three single-story houses, an electrical transformer station, a radio station, a propane tank filling station, a weigh station, and other small buildings. The houses were furnished, and clothed mannequins were placed inside the houses to simulate people who might have lived in the town. Other dressed mannequins were placed at various distances from the houses. In addition, several American-made automobiles and trailer homes with mannequins were positioned at various distances and angles from ground zero to measure the effects of the nuclear test.

The houses were constructed of different building materials with varied exteriors and were heavily instrumented to measure the blast and over pressures from the nuclear detonation. Finally, canned food products were placed in the homes and into outside trenches. The day before the test, frozen food was flown in from Chicago and placed in the houses' kitchens.

The two-story homes were subjected to a pressure of about 1.7 pounds per square inch during the blast. The wooden frame house is approximately 6,600 feet from ground zero. The brick house is about 8,000 feet from ground zero. Invited spectators viewed the test from Mine Mountain, located about three miles west of ground zero.

U.S. Department of Energy photo

A surviving two-story wooden home as it appears today at the Nevada Test Site.

Over the years there has been a lot of speculation on what happened to the mannequins. Recently it was reported that two of the mannequins had been located in Boulder. Both had Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) stenciled on their backs. However, it is suspected that they were used during the filming of the television series *Crime Story*.

Today, only the two-story and three single-story houses remain. Remnants of the steel anchors that held the 500-foot steel tower can still be seen at the ground zero site, located to the west alongside Pahute Mesa Road. These historical structures can be viewed up close as part of the monthly public tours offered by the National Nuclear Security Administration/Nevada Operations Office (NNSA/NV).

For additional information or to register for the monthly public tours, contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

50 Years at the NTS

In April 1953 ...

- First west-to-east transatlantic nonstop jet flight
- Dag Hammarskjold of Sweden elected second general-secretary of the United Nations
- *TV Guide* publishes first issue
- "House of Wax," the first 3-D movie, released in New York
- Minneapolis beats New York, 4 games to 1, for the National Basketball Association championship
- Ben Hogan wins his second Masters golf tournament
- Keizo Yamada runs fastest marathon, to date, in Boston
- Mickey Mantle hits a 565' (172 m) home run in Washington DC's Griffith Stadium
- Winston Churchill knighted by Queen Elizabeth II
- Wrestler Freddie Blassie coins the term "Pencil neck geek"

In May 1955 ...

- Babe Didrikson-Zaharias wins LPGA Peach Blossom Golf Tournament
- Pulitzer prize awarded Tennessee Williams for (Cat on Hot Tin Roof)
- Indies parliament accept Hindu-divorce
- West Germany granted full sovereignty by 3 occupying powers and joins NATO
- 81st Kentucky Derby: Bill Shoemaker wins aboard Swaps
- Soviet Union signs peace treaty with France and Great-Britain
- West Europe Union established
- German Federal Republic joins NATO
- Israel attacks Gaza
- Chicago Cub Sam Jones is first black to pitch no-hitter (Pirates, 4-0)
- Warsaw Pact is signed by the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland & Romania
- Vienna Treaty: Britain, France, US and Soviet Union restores Austria's independence
- Heavyweight Rocky Marciano wins heavyweight boxing title
- Series of 19 twisters destroy Udall, Kansas and most of Blackwell, Oklahoma
- Bob Sweikert wins Indianapolis 500 with an average speed of 128.213 mph
- Tunisia begins domestic self governing
- Construction begins on Soviet cosmodrome launch facilities
- Great Britain proclaims emergency crisis due to railroad strike
- Supreme Court orders school integration "with all deliberate speed"

The following tests were conducted during the month of April:

Able - April 1, 1952
Baker - April 15, 1952
Charlie - April 22, 1952
Dixie - April 6, 1953
Ray - April 11, 1953
Badger - April 18, 1953
Simon - April 25, 1953
HA (High Altitude) - April 6, 1955
Post - April 9, 1955
MET (Military Effects Test) - April 15, 1955
Dormouse Prime - April 5, 1962
Passaic - April 6, 1962
Hudson - April 12, 1962
Platte - April 14, 1962
Dead - April 21, 1962
Black - April 27, 1962
Ferret Prime - April 5, 1963
Coypu - April 10, 1963
Cumberland - April 11, 1963
Kootanai - April 24, 1963
Paisano - April 24, 1963
Hook - April 14, 1964
Sturgeon - April 15, 1964
Bogey - April 17, 1964
Turf - April 24, 1964
Pipefish - April 29, 1964
Kestrel - April 5, 1965
Palanquin - April 14, 1965
Gum Drop - April 21, 1965
Chenille - April 22, 1965
Muscovy - April 23, 1965
Lime - April 1, 1966
Stutz - April 6, 1966
Tomato - April 7, 1966
Duryea - April 14, 1966
Fenton - April 23, 1966
Pin Stripe - April 25, 1966
Ochre - April 29, 1966
Oakland - April 4, 1967
Heilman - April 6, 1967
Fawn - April 7, 1967
Chocolate - April 21, 1967
Effendi - April 27, 1967
Bevel - April 4, 1968
Noor - April 10, 1968
Throw - April 10, 1968
Shuffle - April 18, 1968
Scroll - April 23, 1968
Boxcar - April 26, 1968
Gourd-Amber - April 24, 1969
Gourd-Brown - April 24, 1969
Thistle - April 30, 1969
Blenton - April 30, 1969
Snubber - April 21, 1970
Can-Green - April 21, 1970
Can-Red - April 21, 1970
Longchamps - April 19, 1972
Jicarilla - April 19, 1972
Natoma - April 5, 1973
Angus - April 25, 1973
Verlarde - April 25, 1973
Starwort - April 26, 1973
Colmor - April 26, 1973
Sapello - April 12, 1974
Potrero - April 23, 1974
Dining Car - April 5, 1975
Edam - April 24, 1975
Obar - April 30, 1975
Marsilly - April 5, 1977
Bulkhead - April 27, 1977
Backbeach - April 11, 1978
Fondutta - April 11, 1978
Asco - April 25, 1978
Liptauer - April 3, 1980
Pyramid - April 16, 1980
Colwick - April 26, 1980
Vide - April 30, 1981
Tenaja - April 17, 1982
Gibne - April 25, 1982
Turquoise - April 14, 1983
Armada - April 22, 1983
Hermosa - April 2, 1985
Misty Rain - April 6, 1985
Mighty Oak - April 10, 1986
Mogollon - April 20, 1986
Jefferson - April 22, 1986
Delamar - April 18, 1987
Presidio - April 22, 1987
Hardin - April 30, 1987
Abilene - April 7, 1987
Bowie - April 6, 1990
Bexar - April 4, 1991
Montello - April 16, 1991
Diamond Fortune - April 30, 1992

Africanized honey bees – Fact or fiction

by Victor Dunn

While the Africanized Honey Bee was first bred in Brazil in 1956, it did not arrive in the continental United States until 1990. They were first sighted in the Las Vegas area in 1998. Much hype has sprung up about these so-called "killer bees." But in fact these bees are almost identical to the bees that have been seen in the Las Vegas area for many years - — European Honey Bee.

Similarities between the two bees are:

•Both bees can only sting once and then they die.
•Their stinger contains the same type of venom
•The color and size of the two are almost exactly the same.

The only difference is that the Africanized Honey Bee is more protective of the hive and that makes them more dangerous. They will defend their hive by the hundreds, some times thousands, which can lead to a person or animal being stung multiple times.

Here are some actions you can take to reduce the impact these bees could have on you:

Bee Proofing: Look for cracks and holes in your house that might lead to wall voids or other cavities that a colony could occupy. Screen or caulk these holes or fill the cavity with insulation. Clean up debris (tires, pots, etc.) that might provide nesting sites on your property. If you do find you have bees and beehives, a professional exterminator must remove them. City agencies, such as the fire department, do not exterminate or remove bees.

Be Alert: Look before disturbing vegetation. Many bees coming and going from a single spot (not just many bees at flowers) may indicate a nest. When you are outdoors, in a rural area, a park or wilderness reserve, be aware of your surroundings and keep an eye out for bees, as you would watch out for snakes and other natural dangers.

Be Prepared: Wear light-colored clothing. Bees tend to attack dark things. Avoid wearing floral or citrus colognes or perfumes when hiking. Bees are sensitive to odors, both pleasant and unpleasant. The smell of newly cut grass has been shown to rile honey bees.

If attacked: Almost all cases of Africanized Honey bee attacks can be traced back to some provocation, such as a child tossing a stone at a hive, or some noise or vibration, such as a lawn mower, weed eater or tractor.

- Once riled the most important thing to do is RUN away as fast as possible to the shelter of a car, or building, and stay there even if some bees come in with you (there are more outside). Covering your body, especially your head and face will help. Use a towel, coat or just pull your shirt over your face. The stings you get on other parts of your body are far less serious than those to your face.

- Do not swat at the bees or flail your arms. Bees are attracted to movement and crushed bees emit a smell that will attract more bees.

- Do not jump into water. The bees will wait for you to come up for air.

- Once you are away from the bees, stop and evaluate the situation. If you have been stung more than about 15 times, or if you are having any symptoms other than local pain and swelling, seek medical attention immediately. Remove stingers as soon as possible to lessen the amount of venom entering the body. Scrape the stingers from the skin with a blunt instrument or plastic card. Do not remove with fingers or tweezers – this only forces toxins into the body.

The subject of Africanized Honey Bees conjures up many stories involving attacks on humans. Some of the stories have tinges of truth to them. Others are totally inaccurate. The short test below will test your knowledge of the Africanized Honey Bee. The answers to these questions can be found in the preceding article.

1. Africanized Honey Bees are larger than domestic honey bees and therefore easy to identify.
   FACT FICTION

2. Africanized Honey Bees are called "killer bees" because a single sting can kill you.
   FACT FICTION

3. All honey bees can sting only once.
   FACT FICTION

4. If attacked, jumping into a swimming pool is a way to get away from the Africanized Honey Bees.
   FACT FICTION

5. If attacked the first thing to do is RUN.
   FACT FICTION

Bees in small numbers around flowers and landscaping are a natural occurrence and are not of any concern if left alone. If a swarm of bees is observed in the work place, it should be reported. Please do not investigate, leave them alone. Employees at the **North Las Vegas Facility** and

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Africanized honey bees – Fact or fiction

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Remote Sensing Laboratory-Nellis should call **5-6843**, and employees and **Nevada Test Site** should call **5-4559**.

If you notice bees at your home or neighborhood and it is a non-emergency, contact the **Nevada Department of Agriculture (702-486-4690)**, **Pest Control Association (702- 385-5853)**, or the **Clark County Public Works Vector Control (702-455-7543)**.

The following website provides additional information:
www.ci.las-vegas.nv.us/fire-rescue/firetips/bee_info_fact_sheet.htm
www.agnews.tamu.edu/bees/ask.htm

Quiz answers may be found on page 14.

MILESTONES

Bechtel Nevada

40 years	*Las Vegas* - Donald Jackson	10 years	*Las Vegas* - Diane Pienkos, John Whiteman; *Nevada Test Site* - James Millan, Dillard Vincent
30 years	*Nevada Test Site* - Lyn Young		
25 years	*Las Vegas* - Edward Mc Crea, Timmy McCreary, Miguel Perez, James Waggoner Teresa Zellers; *Nevada Test Site* - Wilma Oyer; *Los Alamos Operations* - David Simmons	5 years	*Las Vegas* - David Bowman
		New Hires	*Las Vegas* - David Bedsun, John Elliott, Stephen Kaumans, Douglas Miller, Judy Miller, Robbin Roby, Mark Rokyta, Donald Smith, Gregory Stephenson, Dolly Tormoen; *Nevada Test Site* - Michael D. Johnson, Gisela Williams; *Livermore Operations* - Robert Guyton, Matthew LaFrancesca, Lawrence McNeil; *Los Alamos Operations* - Frank Martinez, Hiedi Utz; *RSL - Andrews* - George Chabot
20 years	*Las Vegas* - James Barger, Jr., Nancy Gines; *Nevada Test Site* - Richard Fairbanks, George Fauerbach, Thomas Fila, Larry Johnson, David Lory, Kenneth Parker, John Pernice, Michael Ray, Lawrence Tudor, Jr., Edward Watson		
15 years	*Las Vegas* - Robert Gasperino, Patricia Hellebrand, Lisa Robinson; *Nevada Test Site* - Clay Campbell, Chris Evans, John Philippus, William Roeder, Jr., Rodney Webb		

National Nuclear Security Administration Nevada Operations Office

20 years	Stephan Brocoum
15 years	Deborah Binder, Nancy Ann Voltura
10 years	William Donahoe

Desert Research Institute

15 years	Brenda Cristani, Steven Schmidt
10 years	Ruth Agee, Nicklas Bowler, Paul Buck, Christy Castleton, Harold Drollinger, Beverly Dwyze, Morden Gay, Albert Giannotti, Clark Hardy, Dale Jensen, Myron Johnson, Richard Johnson, Thomas Judd, John Lisle, Jack Nelson, Glade Sorensen, Dell Sullivan, Laurence Woods

Los Alamos National Laboratory

10 years	Gene B. Griego

IT Group

5 years	Yolando Fuchs, Lisa Shyface

Wackenhut Services, Inc.

15 years	*Nevada Test Site* - Bruce Gasta, Carrie McClain, Maurice Mulcahy, John Poulos, Lloyd Sydnor

— Compiled by Tamiko Brown

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

April 25
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

April 25 (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.)
University of Nevada Las Vegas's Earth Day. UNLV campus mall. Earth Day is an environmental education event for children in grades kindergarten through 12th. Public is invited. Free admission. Contact **Marianne Carpenter, UNLV Environmental Studies Department (702-895-4439)**.

May 2
Community Advisory Board Meeting. Greater Las Vegas Association of Realtors, 1750 East Sahara, Las Vegas, Nev. Contact **Michelle Ulick, IT (702-295-2492)**.

May 15 (11:30 a.m., repeated at 12:15 p.m.)
NNSA/NV's Brown Bag Film Series: "Radiological Safety on Operation Sandstone." Great Basin Room, Nevada Support Facility. Contact **Jeff Gordon, BN (702-295-1628)** or **Michael Brown, RAI (702-295-0552)**.

May 23
NTS Public Tour, open to interested members of the public. CP-1, Sedan Crater, Frenchman Flat, HAZMAT Spill Center, Bilby crater, Area 5 Low-level Radioactive Waste Management Site, Apple II houses. Contact **Brenda Carter, BN (702-295-0944)**.

Declassified Film Showings
For information on declassified film showings at NTS CP-1, contact **Denise Langendorf (702-295-4015)**. For information on declassified film showings at NTS Yucca Mountain, contact **Rod Rodriguez (702-295-5825)**.

Upcoming conferences and trade shows

May 9-10
2001 West Coast Energy Management Congress Conference. San Diego Concourse, San Diego, CA. Contact **Jamie Cox (770-279-4390)** or via e-mail at jamie@aeectner.org.

June 8-16
Safety 2001 - Advancing the EH&S Profession. Anaheim, CA. Contact **American Society of Safety Engineers (847-699-2929)** Monday through Friday from 6:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

June 12-14
Nineteenth Annual Nevada Test Site Classification Symposium. Nevada Support Facility, North Las Vegas, Nev. Attendees must possess Q-clearance. To register for the symposium or for additional information, contact **Patricia Bodin, NNSA/NV (702-295-0611)** or **Donald Wright, BN (702-295-0412)**.

June 20-22
Second Annual Small Business Conference. Aladdin Resort and Casino, Las Vegas, Nev. For additional information, visit www.bechtelnevada/SBAconf/Index.htm.

May is:

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month
and
Women's Health Care Month

Partnering for Education

This new feature will highlight the programs and activities of the U.S. Department of Energy Nevada Operations Office and Bechtel Nevada's partnership with the Clark County School District's Focus School Program.

On March 6, four Bechtel Nevada employees bravely boarded Clark County School District school buses loaded with sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students for a field trip to Hoover Dam. **Anita Katterheinrich, Shawn Muehlbauer, Dan Ramirez**, and **Shirley Richardson** volunteered to chaperone the Jim Bridger Junior High School students on their annual field trip to Hoover Dam.

It's a bird, no it's a paper airplane

Pitch, roll, yaw, drag, and lift were terms used by **Ken Mintz**, aircraft maintenance technician for Bechtel Nevada, to describe how airplanes fly. Mintz was a guest speaker at Jim Bridger Middle School to help the students understand the basics of aviation and to give them some pointers on constructing an ideal paper airplane.

Jim Bridger Junior High School was one of 13 middle schools in Clark County that participated in a Paper Airplane Contest sponsored by Tate Snyder Kimsey Architects. The contest encouraged students to study about the design and flight of paper airplanes. Twelve selected airplanes will be enlarged and incorporated in a permanent display in the new wing of the McCarran International Airport Satellite D Gates. The winners will be announced sometime in May.

photo courtesy of Jim Bridger Junior High School

***Toni Joseph** (pictured, left), a sixth grade student at Jim Bridger High School, poses with the Scandia Fun Center gift certificates that he won for being the March winner of the accelerated reading program. Toni and other students at Jim Bridger participate in an accelerated reading program by reading books from a listing of preselected books. Students who complete the reading list become eligible for a monthly prize drawing provided by Bechtel Nevada. Jim Bridger is one of two schools that Bechtel Nevada sponsors through the Clark County School District's Focus School Program.*

The answers to the Africanized Honey Bee Quiz are: Questions 1, 2 and 4 are false, 3 and 5 are true.

SiteLines

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